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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Rigge House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

As the question of Hawaiian annexation has got to be met soon or late, why not

The capital city of the central State of

the central West seems to be a pretty good

place at which to launch new movements. The main object of the Spanish press sorship at Havana seems to be to elimi-

nate the truth from dispatches sent from If any other city has been more decidedly

"in the swim" than Indianapolis during the year of grace 1896 the fact has escaped the Journal's notice. The new Indianapolis movement for cur-

rency reform will attract as much attention as did the sound-money Democratic convention that was held here.

The prompt response of various boards conference in this city was characteristic of business bodies and business men

It is announced that there will be temperance legislation at the coming ion of the General Assembly. Let us hope will be no intemperate legislation.

If Li Hung Chang is half as wealthy as he is reported he can pay a pretty heavy fine without feeling it, but he ought to have known enough to keep off the grass.

If Mr. Cleveland only knew it, a plan for the acquisition of Cuba by the United States would be more popular than one for Cuban independence by the aid of Great

Whoever may be elected United States senator by the next Legislature, there is in the thought that after March 4 a majority of the people of the State will have one representative in the upper branch of Congress.

In former times it would have taken several months to get together as many delegates from widely separated portions the country as attended yesterday's consteam and electricity annihilate distance, ith the aid of the telegraph and railroads things can be accomplished now that would have been impossible in former

The monetary-reform conference which met yesterday adhered strictly to th general convention and not entering into any discussion of details. The discussions of the convention may take a wider scope, but its official action will be confined to creating a nonpartisan commission to for mulate a plan for currency reform.

The Boston Journal wants to know if it would not be of great assistance to discriminating voters under the Australian system if pictures of candidates were printed on the ballots. Well, hardly, if the pictures were no better than the average newspaper portrait. What candidate who has been made to look like a condemned rderer or a patent medicine patient "before taking" in the most friendly illustrated daily would submit himself to the chance of going on the ticket in that guise?

An insane patient in a Philadelphia hospital died as a result of being parbolled in a bathtub, and when a newspaper re porter went to make inquiries about th matter he was informed that the attendant whose negligence had caused the ac cident had been discharged, but his name was withheld because it was believed by the authorities that he would not make such a mistake again. Such tender consideration for the perpetrator of a "mistake" of this sort is truly affecting.

Washington dispatches give somewhat definite shape to a rumor of pending negotiations for the settlement of the Spana plan for the purchase of their independence by the Cubans themselves under a tripartite agreement whereby Great Britain is to furnish the money on bonds guaranbe arranged by an international commisplan is a broad one, and if the co-operation of Spain is assured it may be successful. If so, it would be quite as great a triumph for American diplomacy as was the settlement of the British-Venezuelan contro-

ex-secretary of state, regarding the situation in Hawaii, shows that the Hawaiian question is not closed. He says the present government is stable enough for the time many things to be striven for, and "it is for the United States. The acquisition of The

annexation or the establishment of a protectorate, would settle the question definitely and permanently, whereas if it is left open until some other power gets a foothold there it may be a very difficult one to settle. The question is dormant now, but it is liable to become a very live one on short notice.

GOVERNOR-ELECT AND DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS.

There are indications that the Popocrats of this State who were beaten in their attempts to keep the sound-money Demo ocratic ticket off the ballot and annihilated at the polls, are trying to dictate the policy of Governor-elect Mount in regard to appointments. The law provides that the Governor shall appoint two members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, "not more than one of whom shall be of the same political party;" and it also provides that of the eighteen trustees of the State benevolent institutions, "not more than nine shall belong to the same political party." On Monday the Sentinel published an interview with Governor Matthews relative to an alleged rumor that the Governor-elect had decided to fill the positions referred to with sound-money Democrats. Governor Matthews seemed to be loaded for the interview, for he was reported as saying:

If Governor Mount were to ignore Democrats and appoint bolters, as I understand he is contemplating doing, it would be a crime and an outrage. The law for the appointment of directors for the State benev-olent institutions provides for the selection of eighteen directors, not more than nine of whom shall be members of one political party, and the six institutions shall be apportioned among these eighteen men, three to each institution, equally divided That is, three institutions shall have two Democratic directors and one Republican, and three shall have two Republican direc-tors and one Democratic. For Governor Mount to refuse to recognize a party that cast 305,576 votes in the State and take nine directors from a party that cast 2,145 votes, ranking next to the lowest vote in the State and being surpassed in point of strength by the Prohibition and National parties, would be an outrage. I do not be-lieve that Governor Mount will do it.

The Bryan organ referred to the matter again yesterday in the form of a quasiit says he "clearly intimated, without making any positive statement, that in his appointments outside of the Republican party." These studied interviews and references

to alleged rumors look like an attempt

either to forestall the decision of the Gov-

ernor-elect in regard to these appointments,

or to commit him in advance to a particular line of action. The Popocrats are now in the trough of the political sea without any certainty of getting on top again. Having failed in previous efforts to shut out the sound-money Democrats, and having been badly worsted at the polls, they would be very glad to get official recognition from Governor Mount as the true and only Democratic party in Indiana. The Journal not authorized to speak for the Governorelect in this matter and does not know it lieves, however, that in making the appointments referred to he would be fully justified in giving the sound-money Democrats generous recognition. The soundmoney Democratic convention which met in this city had among its members such men as Senator Palmer, of Illinois; General Buckner, of Kentucky; ex-Governor Flower, of New York; Controller James H. Eckels, of Illinois; Senator Caffery, of Louisiana; Hon. James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, and scores of others of national reputation. If these men are not Democrats, what are they? The convention had the and every member of his Cabinet. If they are not Democrats, what are they? In this State the movement embraced, embraces, such men as ex-Representative Bynum, Hon, S. P. Sheerin, Hon, John R. Wilson, John P. Frenzel, John C. Robinson, Austin H. Brown and thousands of others of equally high standing and character. If these men are not Democrats, what are they? Governor Matthews says contemptuously that they cast only 2,145 body else does, that they must have cast nearly 50,000 votes to make as emphatic as it was the defeat of the notorious Populist who succeeded in capturing the Democratic nomination. The Journal believes that every Republican in the State would be glad to see the sound-money wing of the Democratic party generously recognized by the next Governor, at least in movement in that direction, and should filled by Democrats. It is not likely that the Governor-elect has taken the local organ of the lost cause into his confidence on this subject or that he will be entrapped

by the Popocrat scheme to forestall his action regarding appointments to office.

DYNAMITE IN WAR. There are indications that the Cuban war, insignificant as it is from a military point of view, may furnish other nations with the first practical evidence of the utility and effectiveness of dynamite in military operations. Almost every modern war has furnished some lesson in the use new discoveries or the adaptation of scientific principles to military purposes. The Crimean war demonstrated more completely than had ever been done before the usefulness of a navy as a line of communication and base of operations. The Franco-German war introduced balloons as a means of reconnoitering and sending dispatches. Our civil war marked many new departures and furnished a great deal for other nations to think about in the remodeling of their armies and navies. The recent war between Japan and China afforded some interesting lessons in the maneuvering and fighting of ironclad ships. The next war between two great nations will furnish some astonishing illustrations teed by the United States, the details to of the tremendous projectile force of modern improved guns, the irresistible power sion, to which Spain shall be a party. The of their balls, the accuracy and destructiveness of submarine torpedoes and many

other new discoveries. The Cuban war is the first in which dynamite has been made use of for defensive purposes against an attacking force. Powversy. Possibly, however, it is pure inven- | der and torpedoes have often been used in that way, but dynamite is more easily handled and more destructive than either. The statement of Hon. John W. Foster, It is compact, easily transported, can be placed underground with little trouble, and, by the aid of electrical appliances, exploded at a moment's notice. The accounts of the recent battle in Cuba, in which the insurgents won a decided victory over the Spaniards, shows that dynamite played an important part in the victory. To get withcross an open field which had been planted | memory through life than the one who with dynamite cartridges. At the proper time, when the Spaniards were swarming of annexation by some other power is what | the cartridges, killing and wounding many have been several accounts of the.

passes and defensive lines, it is not unlikely they have planted a great deal of dynamite where they think it will do the most good. Inventor Edison, in an inter-

view just published, says: Dynamite used in that way is simply terrible in its effect. To plant a field with dynamite is an easy task All you have to do is to make a series of shallow gutters or furrows from one end to the other. In these furrows, which, by the way, need not be more than six inches deep, lay an insulated wire. There should be a space of thirty or forty feet between each cartridge. insulated wires are connected other wires, which stretch from the "mine" to some point a mile or two away. All these wires are buried, and us there is little or no grass land in this section of Cuba, it is not difficult to restore the surface of the field to its former condition. After the wires are laid and the cartridges adjusted, the electrician in charge simply connects the other end of the communicat ing wire with a small ten-cell battery and is ready for work. From the crest of a hill or the top of a tree, and armed with a strong field glass, he waits for the en-He may be two or three miles from the field of dynamite, but, at any rate, he is far enough away to be out of When the enemy reaches the field the electrician signals to his commanding officer, who in turn signals to The electrician simply presses a but-the dynamite buried in that distant field does the rest.

This shows what a terrific weapon dynamite may become. The Cuban insurgents have already shown that they know how to use it, and if the war continues much longer they will probably furnish other proofs of its effectiveness.

MR. CHANDLER ON BIMETALLISM.

It is difficult to see what good Senator Chandler could have expected to accomplish at this time by his article in favor of international bimetallism. This is a country of free speech, and it is always permissible for a man to deliver any message which he deems important, but there are times when silence is golden. The country has just declared in the most emphatic terms against a continuance of the freewith patriotic views. In fact, no one who portions of it gave very distinct expression to these sentiments. Thus, he says: The main proposition of Mr. Bryan and his followers was, in substance, the accession of the United States to the silver monometallist nations. This, in truth, few Americans desire. Such an immediate change of our monetary system was seen to be an act of national dishonor, an inflation and consequent debasement of the currency, and the repudiation of public and private debts to the extent to which gold might rise and remain above par. laws of 1890 and 1893 distinctly bound the government to maintain the parity of the two metals, and it is generally believed by American bimetallists that the honor of debt in gold. It will be of very little use for any political party ever to try to lead the American voters to do any act which can even plausibly be claimed as one of nadishonor. Met suddenly with such an appeal, they will always vote no, and

There is not a word in the article, from heresy or independent free coinage by the United States. Its avowed purpose is to encourage European bimetallists to continue their propaganda for international bimetallism. To this end he assures them that the recent verdict in this country was not against bimetallism, but simply against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 by the cordial sympathy of President Cleveland | United States independent of other nations. He tells them: "We Republicans said in our St. Louis platform that we favor bimetallism, and pledged ourselves to promote it, and Mr. McKinley in his letter of acceptance repeated the pledge.' This is not quite an exact statement of the platform. It declares that "We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except ing commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved.' standard paramount and the promotion of international bimetallism secondary. There is no reason why the United States should oppose bimetallism by international agreement. It never has done so, and ought not to. On the contrary, it has favored every initiative often enough without securing the co-operation of other nations, and urging a policy which meets with no favor from other commercial countries, and which is fast assuming the form of a financial vagary. There is about as much prospect of an international declaration in favor of the substitution of astrology for astronomy or the re-establishment of slavery as there is for a return to the double standard. Perhaps Senator Chandler's article may do him no harm, but it stamps him as somewhat visionary if not cranky.

HOME TRAINING FOR CHILDREN.

Superintendent Charlton is reported as saying in his speech at the Associated Charities meeting on Sunday night that "not one-half the homes of this country are fit places in which to rear a child." This is a very sweeping statement with which the speaker will find few to agree and which he will probably be willing to modify when he thinks it over. Having been so long connected with an institution where boys, separated from their parents, are trained according to the latest scientific methods, he is no doubt biased in favor of this kind of training, but would he go so far as to advocate gathering the children out of "half the homes in the country" and herding them into asylums in order that al reedful educational and moral precepts might surely be inculcated? Heaven for-His ideas in regard to compulsory education are all right, but the children need their home life, too, unless it is positively vicious, and he will certainly not in the country. In many there is ignorance, in many poverty and such conditions that children can be given but little where parents and children are found ter is a dinner of herbs," says Solomon, "where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." Better is the child who has the love of mother and father hovering recognized that the ultimate fate of the in fighting distance the Spaniards had to about him and to go with him as a sweet deprived of this blessing and put into an institution of whatever merit; better bility, constantly visible in the background, over the field, Maceo's electricians exploded | thousand times, even though that home be one of ignorance and squalor and a moral atmosphere far less elevating than that

ent of dynamite from this country to most enlightened manner. Parents may

the insurgents, and they are probably ignorant, they may have all the faults of abundantly supplied with it. As they are poor blundering humanity, but unless they on the defensive in a country of their own | are utterly depraved they seek unselfishly choosing, of which they know all the in their blind way the best interests of their children; the children know this, and the knowledge and the responsive love it arouses are of a value in developing their character and making them good citizens that cannot be overestimated. No care and supervision, however solicitous and watchful, in any institution can be a substitute | for this. Mr. T. W. Higginson, in writing recently upon a similar topic, remarked that he increased his faith in the future of the Republic when he saw a row of dirty little girls from a tenement house sitting on the curbstone, each caring tenderly for a baby brother or sister. The spirit of family affection was there, and it was saving grace. Half the parents in the country, or even more, may lack something in the way of enlightenment as to the best methods of training their boys and girls in the way they should go, but they can do something yet for the future rulers of the country that science alone cannot hope to

THE CURRENCY REFORM CONGRESS. The conference of tusiness men which met in this city yesterday to initiate a movement for the reform of our currency system was distinctly a representative one. The delegates to conventions selected by primaries or political machines are not always heartly in favor of the reforms they are supposed to represent, but those nominated by boards of trade could hardly fail to be in full sympathy with a movement aiming at a sound and stable currency system. The delegates at yesterday's conference represented the boards of trade of thirteen leading cities of the central West in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. By the terms of the call the conference was a preliminary one, its object being to consider the advisability of calling a conference composed of delsilver agitation, and the public mind is egates from the boards of trade and comturning hopefully to consideration of the | mercial organizations of the entire counport a plan of currency reform. It resulted in the issuing of a call for such a convention to meet in this city on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1897. This convention will no doubt be a spectful attention of the country and Congress. The proceedings at yesterday's conference were harmonicus and businesslike, and the addresses delivered showed intelligent appreciation of the situation. The point made by ex-Attorney General Miller that the defects of our present currency system were never developed till the revenues of the government fell below its expenditures, and that the first step in monetary reform was an increase of revenues.

met with general approvals Business men

abhor a deficit as nature does a vacuum.

The new Indianapolis movement is well

launched and will command wide atten-

The convenience of the city officials who happen to have their offices in the basement of the county courthouse is a very insufficient argument to use in favor of cutting down the grounds surrounding the building to the level of the street. If these functionaries are not comfortably housed they would do a greater service to the community and a much more sensible thing by encouraging a movement in favor of a new and separate building for city offices. This will have to be provided sooner or later, and the sooner the better. The courthouse was not planned in the first place for the accommodation of the various interests now crowded under its roof; its size is ample and its arrangements satisfactory for the transaction of all county business. If the occupants of the basement are not pleased with their quarters let them go elsewhere, but whether they go or not let no heed be paid to their demand that the grounds be cut down for their itectural triumph, but such as it is. and to take that terrace away would destroy what outward symmetry it has and render a structure that is now at least passably well proportioned unsightly and ridiculous. Moreover, it is doubtful if the proposed "improvement" would effect the desired result in the interior. The basement is probably not well ventilated at present-that, as well as the upper parts of the building, in fact, smell to heavenbut when it is remembered that the corridors are made a constant loafing place for smokers, tobacco chewers and the unwashed of all colors and degrees, and that the accumulations of dirt on walls date back toward the paleozoic agewhen these things are recalled they seem to account for the odors and to raise a doubt as to whether a removal of the terrace from before the basement windows would purify the place. At all events, it might be worth while to try fumigation and a period of good housekeeping before the disfigurement of the building is undertaken

to gratify a whire. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

In Bar Form. "Doctor, what is the best medicine for kleptomania?

"Iron." Not Blowing. "Say, didn't I do a good deal of blowing last night after getting those two-or-threeor-four-or-so drinks?"

"Yes; you were in full blast." Wise Shepherd.

"What an enormous attendance of women Dr. Textly has at his sermons!" "He caters to the feminine. He always preaches the last part of his sermon first. The women say it is as good as a novel to

Not Heroic. Miss Yesteryear-Oh, I had such an adventure! I came within an ace of being run over by a trolley car and was rescued by such a heroic young man, who refused to Miss Younge-It would have been more

name, don't you think? FOOD SHOW OPENS.

Artistic Arrangement of Products and Decorations.

The third annual pure-food show opened last evening at Tomlinson Hall. The place is a great transformation from what it was for the Flower Mission fair or the German Aid Socie, ball. Now the seats for the visitors are in the gallery or under t and the show is in the center of the hall. The stalls, with their gay canopies, are arranged in a variety of ways and some happy instances are shown in the choice of colors. Right in the center is a pagodashaped stall of the deepest yellow and the same color reigns in the coats which cover the hams and other meats which form the festive decoration. To relieve the yellow there are little fields of black, which might answer as burnt frizzled beef to carry out the meat idea. The cocoa booth is decorated in chocolate and cream color and the cereal booth in yellow. There are no two stalls alike. One very artistic one is in light green and pink and the fashionable Delft enters are in another. There is no

color of the rainbow omitted. Appetizing odors fill the hall and among them the fragrance of coffee from the end near the stage. There is a delicious clam broth served and the pancakes are tempting this cold weather. All sorts of bottles and packages line the shelves and samples of

about everything shown are given as gouvenirs to the visitors. The formal opening of the show consisted of a short address of welcome by Mayor Taggart. For the remainder of the evening the orchestra held the stage. The pure food show is to be open day and evening until a week from Saturday. There is a better class of foods shown than formerly and about twice as much money has been expended in getting ready for the show as there was last year. Mr. William Marshall Thomas is the general manager of the show, and has his office at the east side of the hall. With the arrangements as they are one might fancy being at a foreign fair. Most of the stalls have ladies presiding over them and doing the honors of serving the foods they have and presenting the souvenirs. There was a creditable attendance for the opening night and much interest was shown in the arrangement and products of the stalls.

SCOTTISH RITE WORK.

Banquet This Afternoon-Out-of Town Visitors.

The fall convocation of the Scottish Rite continued yesterday afternoon and evening, the degree of the Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection being worked with a large class. A large number of out-of-tewn peo ple were in attendance. This afternoon the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees will be worked, and in the evening those of the Rose Croix. A 5 o'clock this afternoon there will be a banquet with Charles L Hutchinson, 33d degree, as toastmaster, Nicholas R. Ruckle, 33d degree, will deliver the address of welcome. The following toasts will be responded to: "Our Country," response by John

Williams, 32d degree.
"The Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction," response by Sovereign Grand Chapiain Seward, of Boston. and Accepted Masons of Indiana," respons by Simeon P. Gillett, 33d degree, M. W grand master.

John H. Holliday, 33d degree. 22d degree, R. E. grand commander. "The Fort Wayne Bodies of the Ancient "The Candidates," response by a member

of the class. Among the out-of-town visitors at the rite yesterday were the following:

James B. Safford, Crafton, Pa.; J. A

Trotter, W. C. Bence, W. F. Coots, Colum-

bus, Ind.; J. A. Commons, Centervide; Sanford Hamilton, Marion; D. B. Carter, Frankfort; Chas. J. Haller, J. E. Dick, Geo. W. Mentzer, Geo. W. Conradt, H. C. Fin frock, J. S. Sattely and W. M. Finfrock Attica; F. B. Hart, John G. Brown, Thos Wisbart and David H. Flynn, Lafayette; S. P. Gillett, Evansville; Sam T. Benson, Kokomo; Chas. P. Brevoort, Chicago; N Bonsall, Bloomington; Oliver Gard Frankfort; S. A. Warner, A. W. Winterberg, G. A. Mutz, J. A. Thompson, William Threlkeld and Henry Maley, Edinburg; Dr. J. C. Adkins, Marion; J. Howe McGuire Wabash; Geo. E. Farrington, Terre Haute H. S. Renick, Greencastle; T. C. Burnside Liberty; Edward W. Bowen, Delphi; J Shiiliams, Stinesville; Henry D. Hanorer Alvord; John R. Nugent, Bedford; H. L. Palmer and T. E. Balding, Milwaukee; B. Rude, Liberty; C. C. W. Adams, Bloom field; J. C. Zimmerman, Ligonier; W. Thorntown; J. M. Wilson, Richmond, Wills, Greenfield; G. H. Prescott Torre Haute; E. H. Wolfe, Rushville; Marlatt, Richmond; W. F. Whedon, Madi-son; L. H. Beyerie, Goshen; J. Metzner, W. H. Grant, C. B. Filch, W. L. King, T. A McDonald and C. W. Edsall, Fort Wayne W. T. Shelburne, Zionsville; Robert F W. T. Shelburne, Zionsville; Madison: H. Land, Theo. C. Laughlin, New Albany; George Schepman, Richmond; C. P. Russell, New River; Frank M. Davis, Scottsburg; Geo. W. Poogue, Flora; Hal Jefferson and John Cowles, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Johnson W. S. Richey, L. S. Ganter, John S. Moore John J. Hartley and John M. Bloss, of Muncie: John Lilly, Lambertville, N. J.; Crow, West Lebanon; T. D. Norton, Bed H. J. Sparks, St. Louis, Mo.; J. L. Seward, Boston, Mass.; John R. Coffin, Terre Haute; John H. Nicholson, Rich-Newkirk, Kokomo; J. C. Ells, Dayton, O. Robert A. Woods, Princeton: J. C. Wood, Muncie; M. A. Moyer, Kendaliville; H. J. Foulkes, Vincennes; J. J. Backman, Aurora; C. A. Pritchard, Gosport; W. E. Bernk, Logansport; M. F. Clapp, Aibion; Theo. I Noblesville: Frank E. Greensburg; W. H. Goodwine, West Leba-non; Geo. W. Hamilton, Thorntown: Thos. Long. Terre Haute; D. J. Eastlemon Fowler; H. J. Blackledge, Anderson; M. Stinesville; Chas. W. Hoff, Terre A. H. Wyman, Huntington; C. A. Ball, Marion; R. B. Allison, Decatur, Wm. Geake, Fort Wayne; C. Ratliff, Richmond; T. H. Gordon, Knightstown; B. F. Sipp, Connersville: Lincoln Gwynn, Wabash; Ele Loehr, Noblesville; C. B. Harris, Gosher Downing, Greenfield; Bernard Pull Kendallville; H. F. Kahle, Pendleton; Charlton, Plainfield; J. M. Cleveland and James W. Morrison, Frankfort; Geo. W. Flanagan, Logansport; H. M. Hender-C. N. Williams, Crawfords ville; Geo. H. Fister, Elkhart; H. L. Copenhan and J. C. Hendee, Garrett; M. Callen West Newton; W. J. Cearns, New Albany; Fred Matthews, Ellettsville; J. M. Tryon Mooresville: Fremont Goodwine, Williams port; Chas. F. Griffin, Hammond; Elmer E. Stoner, Greenfield; E. T. Stout, East Orange, N. J.

NEWPORT WELL BEGINS.

Drill Started Late Last Night-House

At twelve minutes after II o'clock last or oil well on the Newport lot, on North Capitol avenue began work and went through the soil and earth at a rapid rate. It will continue to work day and night until the well shall have struck something valuable-either gas or oil-or until it shall have penetrated seventy feet into the Trenton rock. The work is being done by J. C. Sipe, lessee of the ground. The contract for sinking the well is in the hands of Gilchrist Goodrich, who expect to have completed in from fifteen

During the last few weeks the Newport house has been deserted. No one has slept there, and the visitors have been few. The shocks have not been noticed except on one occasion last week, when there was a repetition of the strange noises. The shocks at that time were heavy, and were noticed throughout the neighborhood.

PARK APPRAISEMENT.

J. F. Flack and Engineer Park Go Minneapolis to Observe. The appraisers appointed by the Circuit

Court to appraise lands for park purposes have found it a difficult matter to determine how to assess benefits and damages to adjacent property, and are a little undecided as to the distance from the park lines to which benefits should be assessed against property not directly in contact with the parks. After a conference with the Board of Fark Commissioners, the appraisers decided to send one of their number, Joseph F. Flack, to Minneapolis heroic had he permitted you to take his to study the system used there. J. C. Power, engineer to the commissioners, accompanied Mr. Flack. They are expected home

Vandals have committed considerable depredations in the parks at night and the police have been asked to keep a lookout for the guilty persons. The commissioners will deal heavily with them if they are caught. At Garfield Park the cover of the basin containing the water motor was taken off and a large stone hurled upon the motor, damaging it badly. In other cases small trees and shrubs have been torn up and thrown around the parks.

New Street Names in Effect. A corps of men from the city engineer's office yesterday began the work of putting up the new street signs on the streets that were recently renamed. Under the ordinance passed by the council several weeks

ago First street is hereafter to be known

as Tenth street, Second street as Eleventh.

several days before all the signs are placed.

and so on to the city limits. It will be

Patrolman Walker's Trial. This afternoon the Board of Public Safety vill meet to hear the case of Patrolman Walker, charged by nurses at the City Hospital with having written notes asking them to meet him. The Goliday-Chandler Merchant police beat controversy also be disposed of, beside which the bo has a number of routine matters to take

NIKOLA TESLA'S LATEST EXPERI-MENTS WITH ROENTGEN RAYS.

He Points Out the Possibility of Manufacturing Fertilizers with the Aid of Electricity.

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE BLIND

NEW METHOD OF SEARCHING BOD-IES FOR FOREIGN SUBSTANCES.

Mr. Tallerman's Plan of Treating Rheumatic Affections Successfully Tried in a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-The Electrical Review will publish to-morrow an exhaustive communication from Nikola Tesla on his latest experiment with the X rays, which the editor characterizes as conveying a wealth of suggestion and most important and timely information. Tesla states that the sunburn effects noted by so many experimenters are not due directly to the rays, or Roentgen streams, but to the ozone generated by the rays in contact with the skin. He says: "Nitrous acid may also be responsible, to a small extent. The ozone, when abundantly produced, attacks "Most worshipful Grand Lodge of Free | the skin and many organic substances most energetically, the action being no doubt heightened by the heat and moisture "The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in of the skin. Owing to this I have always the Valley of Indianapolis," response by taken the precaution, when getting impressions with the rays, to guard the person "Grand Commandery Knight Templars of sions with the rays, to guard the person Indiana," response by Winfield T. Durbin, by a screen made by aluminium wires, which is connected to the ground, prefer-Accepted Scottish Rite," response by James ably through a condenser. The radical and that the others would be put in as soon means, however, of preventing such actions as they were got ready for the "Our State," response by L. V. Buskirk, is to make impossible the access of the

air to the skin while exposing, as for instance, by immersion in oll.' The inventor in referring to the recently widely heralded experiment for making the blind see by means of the Roentgen rays, regretfully remarks: "Is it not cruel to raise such hopes when there is so little ground for it? For, first of all, the rays are not demonstrated to be transverse vibrations. If they are, we would have to find means for refracting them to make possible the projection of a sufficiently small image upon the retina. As it is, only a shadow of a very small object can be projected. What possible good can result from the application of these rays to such purposes? I cannot confirm some of the experiments reported. For instance, when a hand is put before the closed eyes it is easy to distinguish the shadow, much the same as before the light of a candle, but, when the tube is inclosed, and all light from the same excluded. I fail to get such an impression. The latter is, therefore, chiefly due to ordinary light.' Tesla points out a possible and strikingly unique method of manufacturing fertilizers by electricity in the following interesting language: "With currents produced perfected electrical oscillators, such were described in one of your recent sues, the production of ozone is so abund-

ant that it is sufficient to merely turn on the current for a few seconds and ozonize strongly the atmosphere of a large hall These currents are also capable of bringing about chemical combinations, of which the chief is that of the nitrogen with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and an immense possibility, which I have been following up or a long time, is opened up, namely, the combination of the nitrogen of the atmos phere on an industrial scale by practically no other means than mechanical power. If merely fertilizers of the soil would be manufactured in this manner, the benefits of humanity derived therefrom would be in-

The inventor concludes his latest contribution with the following account of his will be of practical value to physicians and experimenters the world over: "The Roentgen screen is first applied to the body to be investigated, the pressure at the terminals of the tube being very much reduced. The pressure is then slowly and gradually raised. It will be presently observed that, at a certain pressure, shadow of the object examined is clearest. But as the vacuum is increasing the pressure generally rises, and the image gets blurred in spite of the screen getting much brighter. Just as soon as the clearness is slightly diminished the experimenter should for a few moments reverse the current lowering a little the vacuum in this manner. The current being again given the direction it had at first, namely, that which causes a slow and steady increase of the vacuum, the shadow gets again clear, and by such easy manipulation the best result may be secured. An additional advantage, however, is gained, because the frequent reversals produce a brighter phospho cence of the screen. When taking a photograph the bulb should be watched through screen and the switches manipulated

in the above manner. "To give a practical example of the efone of the instances which have come to my notice. A few moments ago Mack, of Watertown, Mass. Mr. Mack, while performing his duties many years somewhere in the chest and could not be ocated. I applied the screen vainly a numper of times, for although the streams penetrated the body with such ease as to the assistance I have already received make the screen behind appear white, and reveal all the lines of the body, could not observe the missile. I then resorted to the above indicated means, and immediately and easily the exact location of the projectile, between the shoulde blade and one of the ribs, was ascertained and the bullet successfully extracted."

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

Hot-Air Method Successfully Tried in a New York Hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-Experiments are being made in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled at Lexington avenue and Forty-second street with a new treatment for chronic rheumatism, gout, arthritis and other joint diseases, which, it has been demonstrated, will cure cases | suit which was won by Marie T. Uppingon which old methods have been tried in | ton in the lower courts, whereby she vain. The new method is known as the Tallerman-Shiffold hot air treatment and is the discovery of Louis A. Tallerman, a retired merchant of London. It is the result of three years' experiment in the London hospitals, where it has proved amazingly successful, and the experiments here are being conducted by Mr. Tallerman, under the direction of Dr. Gibney, house physician of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crip-

time during which the treatment has been

tried have been such as to cause the pre-

diction that it will make a revolution in the pealed. treatment of rheumatic diseases. Mr. Tallerman came to this country two weeks ago. Just before he sailed his treatment was formally adopted by the Bartholomew and the London hospitals, the two most important institutions of their kind in England. He came with letters of introduction from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in London to the leaders of the medical profession of this country. Mr. Tallerman's apparatus consists of copper cylinder, in which the affected part | shingles, going west, got beyond control on by which the air in it is heated to a temperature of from 250 to 300 degrees, and an arrangement of valves and taps keeps the air perfectly dry and carries off all traces moisture from perspiration. By this means all danger of burning or scalding the patient by the intense heat is avoided, and no inconvenience is felt. In fact, the sensation is rather pleasant, and patients often fall asleep while undergoing the treatment. which lasts from forty to fifty minutes Two or three applications, it is asserted will cure the most obstinate cases. effect of the treatment is to relax the stiffened joints, render them supple, and re-store them to their normal conditions, by

setting up a profuse perspiration and in-creasing the circulation, without any heart

and kindred diseases by his sympathy with the sufferings of the poor, and about a year ago he established a free clinic in the slackfriars district in London. He has been particularly careful to avoid all suspicion of quackery by furnishing his apparatus only to members of the medical profession and by working only in cooperation with them. Since his arrival here he has treated five cases in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, with marked good effect. Great results are also expected in the cure of the morphine habit, alcoholism, kidney troubles and in some heart affections.

Diphtheria and Tetanus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-In a special report to the State Department on the discovery by Professor Bering, of diphtheria antitoxin fame, and Professor Knorr, of Marburg, of a cure for lockjaw, United States Consul Mason, at Frankfort, says: "One by one the diseases which have hitherto defied the skill of physicians are yielding to the persistent attack of modern science. Since the successful treatment o diphtheria by subcutaneus injections of antitoxic serum was demonstrated, hardly three years ago, it has been confidently predicted that sooner or later all diseases which result from the action of a poison secreted in the blood by a special and characteristic bacillus would be conquered by similar means. From the evidence now presented it would appear that tetanus, one of the most sinister and stubborn of human maladies, if not already conquered, is in a fair way to be successfully over-Consul Mason describes at length the

methods of preparation and application of the new serum, with a full history of a typical case under treatment, and tells how the preparation may be obtained.

Will Try Chlorine Bactericide.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.-Health Commissioner Kerry issued an order to-day to Dr. E. P. Murdock, inspector in charge of the diphtheria corps, to try Bracelin's chlorine bactericide in connection with antitoxin. Thirty-one new cases of diphtheria were reported to-day, the largest number in many days.

BERING SEA CLAIMS.

Argument Before the Commission Now in Session in British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 1.-When the Bering Sea Claims Commission met yesterday General Dickinson stated that he had already filed an answer in the first case He then filed a motion to dismiss case No. 26 for \$62,827.12 for costs of the Sayward case. The ground of contention was that these costs were incurred by the Canadian government and not by individuals, and therefore the claim did not come before the commissioners within the terms of the convention. In case his friends of the opposite side intended to press the claim he would ask for an adjournment pending an answer from his government. Mr. Peters expressed surprise at the movement and said he certainly intended to press the claim. The sum named was actually paid by the Canadian government which, as far as the tribunal was concerned, was the British government. Mr. Dickinson stated that such a claim as this had more right to be put in than would a claim for the costs of his government before the Paris tribunal. Costs incurred by individuals might be put in, but not costs incurred by either government. They were excluded by the terms of the convention. Mr. Peters was satisfied to let the matter stand over and he further proposed that judgment be delayed in the Black Diamond and James Guadin motions until he had heard from Sir Julian Pauncefote, to whom he had wired and who would interview Secretary Olney. Justice King announced that nothing further would be done in the Sayward costs until counsel again mentioned it. It was then arranged to take up the Carolina case Wednesday.

The replies filed by the United States attorney general that aver the seizures were made in good faith by officers of the United States within the line of their duty and authority and the mandate of the municipal laws of the United States for violation of the statutes of the United States, and such seizures were ratified and adopted in good faith by the government of the United States as for violation of their statutes.

INSANE KEPT IN PRISON.

Penitentiary Administration Scored by a Philadelphia Judge.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 .- A sensational investigation of the condition of the prisoners in the Eastern Penitentlary, this city, will probably result from a complaint made in the Quarter Sessions Court and the consequent announcements by Judge Gordon to-day. Application was made for an investigation into the mental condition of a prisoner who is alleged to have become insane since his commitment. Judge Gordon announced that he had visited the prison and became convinced of the man's insanity, but his individual efforts to have him transferred to an asylum proving fruitless, the judge appointed a committee of expert physicians to investigate. The testimony of these experts was heard in court to-day. It was to the effect that not only the prisoner in question is insane, but a great many other prisoners are in a similar condition, one of them who is under a life sentence for murder being violent. There is no insane department in the prison, and the unfortunates are confined in ordinary cells. Many of these cells, it was sworn, were in a filthy state, although in some instances this was attributable to the habits of the prisoners

At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Gordon promptly ordered the removal of to submit the matter to the State Legislature. Among other things he said: light I have already, convinces me that the administration of that prison has a tendency to promote insanity, and that for some reason those who administer it are not disposed to give those facts that publicity and force they ought to have. shall invoke from the gentlemen who have been at my side in this matter further assistance, and I intend to call such attention to the general subject, both by the Legislature and by other courts, that something may be done to put Pennsylvania in the line of civilization and humanity in the treatment of its criminal insane.

AGAINST THE CHURCH.

Suit for \$60,000 Worth of Lots Decided in Favor of Mrs. Uppington.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1 .- The Court of Appeals has decided against Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan, of New York, who was the defendant and appellant in the gained title and possession of thirty-two lots of land in New York city. The property is valued at over \$60,000. Mrs. Uppington owns a half interest in the property. The land was deeded to the late Archbishop Hughes by Mary McDonough Davey in 1861, with the proviso that the land should be consecreated and a Catholic church built on it within a reasonable time. The land was allowed to lie idle until 1891, when this action was begun and then a small structure was built on it and it was dedicated as St. Peter's Church, This suit was brought for a violation of the dition subsequent" and the Supreme Court The results obtained here in the short | first dismissed it. The general term ordered a new trial and when it was had it was decided in favor of Mrs. Uppington, From this judgment Archbishop Corrigan ap-

DISASTROUS WRECK

One Man Killed, Others Injured and Eight Miles of Trnek Damaged.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 1 .- A freight train of thirty cars, loaded with lumber and placed. The cynnder rests on a furnace a heavy grade east of the Mullen tunnel, on the Northern Pacific read, yesterday morning, and ran away. Twenty-six cars were scattered along a distance of eight miles. where the engine left the track. Ed Jarbeau, head brakeman, was thrown down an embankment with several cars and killed Fireman Young jumped and escaped with a broken collar bone, severe scalp wounds and other injuries. Engineer John Flynn's leg was broken, beside internal injuries. Conductor John McBean's thigh is broken, his back wrenched and his shoulder thrown out of joint. For a distance of eight miles the track is badly torn up, and it will be forty-eight hours before the damage is repaired. In the meantime thro reasing the circulation, without any heart are sent around by the way of Butte. It is excitement.

Mr. Tallerman's interest was first aroused in the interest of the cure of rheumausm age to the track and rolling stock.